GENERAL DISCUSSIONS ON THE BUDGET—(*Concluded*).

In reviewing the budget, MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR gave expression to his feelings of gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja and the members of the Ruling Family for the contribution of Rs. 1,31,000 made by them in view of the financial difficulties of the Government and prayed that God grant them long life to enable them to earn the gratitude of the subjects of the State in a larger measure.

Referring to revenue collections, he said that owing to the difficulty of finding money, people found it very hard to pay their land revenue in time. Their prayer for increasing the number of instalments had not been granted and delay in payment of khists was followed by coercive measures on the part of the revenue officials. And in spite of such measures, Government had not been able to balance the budget. Members of the House had time and again warned the Government against the over-estimation of receipts. In the hope of realising the amounts budgetted, they went on increasing the expenditure with the result that they had to face heavy deficits. Taking the figures of the Forest and the Railway Departments, for example, he explained that the amounts estimated by the Government were not at all realised by them and yet the Government had once again committed the very same mistake of over-estimation under those and other departments in the budget under discussion. No doubt, reasons were given in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget for 1933-34 for expecting larger sums under those heads, but they were not convincing enough. It would not be possible for the Government to realise their expectations in full and it was better that they revised the figures suitably. And just as they had over-estimated receipts, they had also under-estimated expenditure under several heads with a view to reduce the deficit.

Referring to Loans, the speaker supported the proposal to float a long term conversion loan at a low rate of interest with a view to repay all the loans raised at higher rates. The market conditions for floating such a loan were very favourable at present. The Government of India had raised loans at 3½ per cent and the State also might do so at a slightly higher rate. By doing so, a very large amount could be saved under interest charges, which might be utilised for providing more urgent requirements.

Under retrenchments, he suggested that the number of districts in the State and the number of officers and their

salaries should be reduced. It might not be possible to effect retrenchments all at once, but a policy should be laid down and pursued strictly, as opportunities occurred, such as not filling up vacancies which might occur in future. Out of Rs. 3½ crores of revenue, nearly Rs. 1½ crores were spent on establishments and it was absolutely necessary that expenditure under this item should be reduced as far as possible.

Abolition of the subsidy was a matter on which all were agreed. The Government had the support of the whole State and as such they should not rest content until the subsidy was abolished. In the same way, Government should make all possible attempts at getting their share of imperial revenues from customs, etc.

The railway administration of the State was very expensive. As against the gross receipts of Rs.34 lakhs, the working expenses came to about Rs. 28 lakhs. The proportion of working expenses of the M. & S.M. Railway was very much lower. Attempts should be made to reduce the railway expenditure in the State.

Similarly, the expenditure under Industries also should be reduced. At present, Government were concentrating their attention on big industries with the result that cottage industries had practically died out. It was incumbent on the Government to devote more attention to resuscitate cottage industries and thus try to improve the standard of life in rural parts.

Under Direct Demands on Revenue, there were many items of expenditure which could be reduced. The Trade Commissioner for Mysore at London was too costly an officer. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was being spent on him and his establishment purely for safeguarding the sandal oil market. The State had not yet reached such a stage of industrial advancement when it could capture foreign markets. There was therefore no need for continuing the appointments of the Trade Commissioner and the Assistant Trade Commissioner. The Trade Commissioner might be recalled and the amount saved might be utilised for the purpose of giving scholarships to a dozen deserving students to undergo training in foreign countries in different industries. That would be more advantageous to the State as the candidates, after their return to this country, would utilise their knowledge for the benefit of the State.

Time and again the Assembly had been representing that the Government should adopt the policy of Prohibition and should aim at total Prohibition in course of time. The

Government had not taken any measures in that direction. On the other hand, the budget under discussion had provided for increased revenues under this head. The Government should promote temperance, and slowly reduce the date reserves and release them for purposes of cultivation.

Under Courts of Law, there seemed to be some mistake in the preparation of the budget. The income shown under this head in the budget was Rs. 46,000 and the expenditure, about Rs. 10½ lakhs. That was not the correct position. Under Court Fee Stamps and Stamp Paper, there was an income of about Rs. 14 lakhs. That item also should be brought on the receipt side under Courts of Law. Then the position would be that against an expenditure of Rs. 10½ lakhs, there would be an income of about Rs. 14¼ lakhs resulting in a profit of about Rs. 4 lakhs.

The administration of Jails was far from satisfactory. Civil and political prisoners were not given rice but were compelled to eat ragi. They did not get butter milk. They were not being classified according to their social status and the nature of the offence committed by them. There were many other difficulties which they were undergoing. A committee might be appointed to go into the question and make recommendations in the matter.

Referring to the Police Department, Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar said that the department was more a source of trouble than of help to the public, for it exercised more powers than it actually had. There was no need for such a highly paid officer as the present Inspector-General of Police. There were less costly men in the State who could discharge the duties of that post efficiently. The present Inspector-General had abolished a number of outposts and crime had increased as a result thereof. Even in Bangalore City itself, crimes had increased and with the exception of some petty thefts, they were not being detected. The department required to be thoroughly overhauled. The Government should not expect the police to tyrannize over the public, but make them consider themselves as servants of the public.

Under Medical Department, the speaker said that there were many complaints about the treatment of patients in the Victoria Hospital and that there was difference in treatment between the rich and the poor. The rich were promptly attended to while the poor patients were left to be treated only by Sub-Assistant Surgeons or new recruits or even medical students. In medical institutions, there should

be no room for differential treatment, but on the other hand, all should be treated alike. It was necessary to appoint honest and competent men for work in this hospital. At the same time, the number of beds in the hospital should also be increased. Medical relief in the rural parts was very meagre. Out of about 17,000 villages, as many as 10,000 had no dispensaries. That was a sorry state of things and should be remedied as early as possible.

The condition of roads was very unsatisfactory. On many roads there were no bridges, and during the rainy season there was no inter-communication between many villages. All the same, tolls were levied in addition to the Rs. 2 lakhs of petrol tax received from the Imperial Government last year. The tolls might be done away with and motor and bus license fees might be increased, if necessary, so that the poor might be relieved of the burden of paying the tolls and yet Government might not lose. The condition of the District Board roads was particularly bad. Neither the Government nor the District Boards attended to their repairs. Each threw the responsibility on the other and neither did the work. To overcome this difficulty, a Road Committee might be formed with the Chief Engineer and the Presidents of District Boards to fix up the responsibility for maintaining the roads in proper condition.

Under Education, the speaker said that primary education should be made compulsory throughout the State and Government should set apart sufficient funds for providing schools. There was no use throwing the responsibility on the School Boards, for they had no funds at their command. Secondly, in the interest of the honour and self-respect of all citizens of the State, compulsory military training should be given to one and all between certain prescribed ages unless any particular individual was medically unfit. A beginning in that direction had been made by starting a University corps, but that was not sufficient.

The speaker was of the opinion that the present system of education was most unsuited to modern conditions and should be overhauled. The present day boys and girls had very little of general knowledge and did not give promise of becoming practical men and women or useful citizens. The Director of Public Instruction also held similar views as was evident from his speech at the Trichinopoly Teachers' Conference held recently.

The Agricultural Department was another very expensive department. As much as Rs. 10 lakhs was being

spent on it without any adequate return to the State. The department, no doubt, sought to popularise the use of improved implements and chemical manures. But where was the money to come from? The poor raiyats could not afford to make heavy investments on their lands. Either the expenditure on the department should be materially reduced or it should be made to yield a sufficient return to the State and the benefit of its experiments and advice should reach the people at large.

MR. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR remarked that the grants under Public Improvements were showing a steady decline which should not be the case. In the rural parts, there were not sufficient number of drinking water wells. No attention was being paid to that question. Improvements were all concentrated on towns and cities with the result that villages were systematically neglected. With a view to attract people to villages, he thought that it was necessary that two radio broadcasting centres should be opened at Bangalore and Mysore, and that all the District Boards and village panchayets should be encouraged to install receiving sets and all interesting news should be broadcasted from these centres. That would be one of the ways of attracting men to the villages. At least a lakh of rupees should be provided for this purpose in the State budget.

The rates for electric power should be reduced with a view to enable even the poorer people to avail themselves of it. Also the charges on private telephone installations should be reduced to Rs. 84 or Rs. 100 per annum so that the number of installations might increase resulting in higher income to the department. That was one sure way of improving trade and commerce.

As regards labour legislation, the member said that the maternity rules recently issued by Government should be applied to all industrial concerns, factories and plantations and not merely to Government concerns. Also the recommendations of the Whitley Commission should be considered and orders passed at an early date.

The speaker regretted that the Government were not answering supplementary questions to the satisfaction of the members. The efficiency of departmental officers should improve; the concerned officers of Government should be posted up with all the information connected with questions coming up before the House and must be able to answer any supplementary questions.

The elected representatives of the people were anxious to have a better share in the administration of the State. There must be a more real contact between the Government and the people. And that meant that Responsible Government should be established in the State.

Referring to the Yelandur Jahgir, the speaker said that conditions in the jahgir were far from satisfactory; there were no roads, no drains and no sanitation. The Jahgirdar might be requested to improve matters in all directions and keep the people happy and contented.

In conclusion, Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar requested that an economic survey of the State might be undertaken by Government and the details of every village such as extent of cultivated and waste lands, extent of wealth, extent of education, etc., be noted in a schedule and notified in the village chavadi. Government had enough establishment for it and the work could be completed in about two months' time. If this was done, it might be possible to know in what direction improvement was called for.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAB said that if out of the income of Rs. 335 lakhs, the interest and sinking fund charges amounting to about Rs. 72 lakhs were deducted, the balance would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the State. Arrangements must be made to make each Government concern self-supporting. Year after year, the Bhadravati Iron Works were resulting in loss. Attempts should be made to reduce the losses and improve the position of the Works so that they might pay their way. A heavy expenditure had already been incurred on the Silk Weaving Factory and there had been no adequate return so far. This concern also must be made to pay its way.

Under the Amrit Mahal Department, at present there was only a small income of Rs. 32,000. A large number of cattle were being bred up in the kavals of the department, but people could not purchase them as the price fixed for them was very high. Neither the Government nor the public were deriving any benefit from the department. So the kavals might be gradually released for purposes of cultivation. By doing so, Government could realise a decent sum year after year by way of assessment.

The speaker pointed out that under the head Civil Secretariats, further reductions were possible. The number of supernumeraries provided for in the budget estimates was very high and should be reduced.

Referring to the Printing and Stationery Departments, he said that no new machinery should be purchased for some time to come, and that the expenditure under printing paper and stationery should be reduced.

The grant of Rs. 40,000 provided in the budget for improvement of towns and minor municipalities was very indequate. When Mysore City alone was given Rs. 50,000, it was unfair to provide Rs. 40,000 for other towns and minor municipalities in the State. Therefore, the grant under this head should be suitably increased.

In the rural parts, great difficulty was being experienced by the people for want of drinking water wells. The malnad should be shown special concession in the matter of grants for this purpose. In the village of Uderu in the Tarikere Taluk, there was no well and Government should provide a special grant to sink a well there.

The expenditure under Railways was very heavy and should be reduced. The Kadur District had collected a sum of Rs. 53 lakhs by way of railway cess and measures should be taken to provide railway connection to Chikmagalur. Otherwise, the question of the abolition of railway cess should be taken up immediately.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAB also represented that the Trade Commissioner's appointment in London just to look after sandal oil sales was unnecessary and might be abolished.

He also pleaded for the opening of a high school at Tarikere.

SRIMATI SAKAMMA referred to the statement made by some of the members that the Agricultural Department was not necessary and said that that was one of the most useful departments in the State. Agriculture was the mainstay of the people and if the department was abolished, progress was sure to be retarded. Some members had also remarked that by the use of certain chemical manures, the lands were rendered useless. That was not a fact. In this connection, she explained in detail how, after taking the advice of one of the Chemists of the Agricultural Department, she was able to improve her extensive coffee plantation in Coorg. She added that in the best interests of the raiyats the Agricultural Department should be retained. She also suggested the desirability of D. S. P. Coffee sprayers being manufactured in the Central Industrial Workshop so that local agriculturists might buy them at lesser cost than they had to pay now.

SRIMATI KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA represented that the provision made for primary education was quite inadequate. Unless primary education was made compulsory, there could be no progress at all in the State. There were so many Baby Shows and other functions but many people did not know why they were held. The system of education itself should be changed to suit to modern conditions. At present, there was no education worth the name, and it was high time that the question of reforming the system was taken up without further delay.

It was said by some of the speakers that the treatment of patients in the Victoria Hospital was not what it ought to be. She said that she had heard similar complaints in respect of the Maternity Hospital also. Many patients who went there for treatment got septic fever. Whether this was due to want of adequate staff or adequate provision of funds should be found out. In the Victoria Hospital, at least the rich were cared for. But in the Maternity Hospital, both the poor and the rich were being neglected, the former because of their poverty and the latter on the ground that the services of the doctors were not engaged privately.

The speaker then represented that the difficulties of women in the rural parts were very great owing to want of drinking water wells. In certain villages, there were no wells at all. How could the villagers be expected to be clean and healthy? In one of the villages in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, a deputation of women waited on the Dewan, when he happened to go there, to represent this grievance. With a view to give some relief to the people in the rural parts, she pleaded that the grants for drinking water wells should be substantially enhanced.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO, in reviewing the budget estimates, remarked that the actual deficit would be much more than Rs. 18½ lakhs indicated therein, inasmuch as Rs. 5½ lakhs had been drawn upon from the Railway Depreciation Fund. Besides, the revenues for which credit was taken in the budget were inflated and they could not be realized in full. Government should limit their normal expenditure to their normal income. There was no chance of augmenting the revenue and the only way of balancing the budget, therefore, was by curtailing the expenditure. In former years, Government were having large reserves to draw upon in times of need and for capital expenditure. Whereas, in recent years, Capital Works were being financed entirely from borrowed capital and this system added to the burden of

taxation to be shouldered by the raiyat on account of the increasing interest charges. So, it was necessary for Government to re-examine the position and lay down clearly the future policy to be pursued in the matter of public borrowing and financing Capital Works in order that no additional burden might fall on the raiyats.

Referring to the several committees appointed by Government from time to time, the member observed that most of their recommendations were not being acted upon. As an instance in point, he cited the report of the committee that went into the question of land assessment in the Kolar District. It was necessary for the Government to be responsive to public opinion.

He also disapproved of the policy of drawing upon the Sinking Fund and other reserve funds earmarked for specific purposes. He considered it all the more objectionable for the Government to do so at a time when they were contemplating the floatation of long-term conversion loans. He was afraid that the conversion scheme would not prove a success if the likely investors came to know that the subscriptions were meant merely to pay off prior loans.

As regards the policy underlying the public debt, he said it was improper to mix up the Rs. 5 crores of unfunded debt with the permanent debt of Rs. 7 crores.

Mr. Krishna Rao was of opinion that the total normal revenues of the State should be taken at Rs. 2 crores and the scale of expenditure adjusted accordingly with a view to restore financial equilibrium within the next few years. Because the budget equilibrium could not be restored, Government found themselves in a helpless position to go to the rescue of the raiyats. The revenue officers were finding it very hard to collect assessment as the raiyats were unable to pay. The revenue figures should therefore be based on the capacity of the agriculturist to pay.

Mr. Krishna Rao next referred to the question of Responsible Government and observed that unless Government were responsive to the demands of the people's representatives, the House would not deserve to be styled as Representative Assembly. The members were keen on securing Responsible Government in the near future. They were being trained for it for the past 50 years and in view of the fact that the State had agreed to join the All-India Federation, the aspirations of the people should be satisfied by the grant of further constitutional reforms.

Speaking of the administration of local boards, the member pointed out that Government had bestowed on them full autonomy but without any financial resources. He prayed that contributions from Government should be enhanced suitably to enable them to undertake development works, especially under Sanitation and Education.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH, referring to the criticism of certain members that the administration of the Agricultural Department was top-heavy, said that it was based on the misapprehension that its expenditure mounted up to Rs. 10 lakhs. But it was necessary to remember that this estimate in the budget included the charges on Horticulture, Sericulture and Veterinary, Agriculture proper costing only Rs. 3½ lakhs as per details given on page 157 of the budget.

He considered the grant allotted for the Veterinary Department as inadequate and requested provision of adequate funds for establishing a veterinary dispensary in each taluk. If this was not possible, he proposed that a dispensary be established at least in all cases where the local bodies concerned agreed to pay their moiety of the cost. He pleaded for such a dispensary at Maddur as the peasants in the Irwin Canal area had to maintain a large herd of cattle.

As regards Primary Education, he pointed out that though it was three years since the responsibility was transferred to local education authorities, the latter were not able to start even a single school for want of funds. He therefore urged the need for granting suitable grants to District Boards for this purpose. So far as school buildings went, several incomplete buildings continued to show the least progress. Government must therefore see that the cause of education did not suffer on account of the transfer of responsibility to local bodies. As the present system of education was not helpful to the people in earning their livelihood, he pleaded for its re-organization so as to provide for vocational studies, etc., on the lines of the scheme adumbrated in Mr. N. S. Subba Rao's recent address at the Trichinopoly Educational Conference.

Speaking about the working of the Income-tax Department, he said that the authorities were tyrannizing over the small money lenders in rural areas and requested that necessary relief should forthwith be granted in this regard.

Referring to Land Revenue, he said that the difficulties of the raiyats had been discussed by the Assembly threadbare on the previous day and urged that liberal provision should be made for granting relief to the agriculturists. He also

requested that a notification be issued by Government waiving the collection of notice and isthihar fees during times of distress. No doubt, the rules provided for this relief but the benefit thereof was not reaching the raiyats.

The grants allotted under Minor Tank Restoration were being allowed to lapse. If, on the other hand, they were fully utilised, both the Government and the people would stand to gain. He requested that the Markonahalli project in Kunigal Taluk, which ought to have been taken up long ago, be taken on hand early as the people had executed *mutchalikas* agreeing to pay a contribution of Rs. 175 per acre.

Referring to the rumour that the Motor Transport Committee had recommended enhanced taxation in the case of bullock carts, he requested that the proposal should be turned down by Government as it would hit the impoverished agriculturists very hard.

With regard to the Electric Department, he said that the rate now charged for power in rural areas was high and requested some concession to be shown in this respect, in order to induce more people to utilize power. This would bring more income to the department.

As regards the Registration Department, Mr. Malliah complained of corruption in Sub-Registrars' Offices and said that it could be remedied by means of surprise visits by higher officers.

Referring to retrenchments, the speaker observed that even though the Dewan's Address contained a statement that all possible retrenchments had been effected, the budget provided for reviving the appointment of Survey Superintendent. He said that this provision should be deleted.

In conclusion, he prayed that the provision under Grants for Public Improvements be increased.

MR. H. K. MADIAH who spoke next made the following observations :—

Under the Forest Department, a sum of Rs. 83,000 was shown as the income from grazing and fodder grass. Such a large revenue was rendered possible because the patels were being paid a commission on the collections made, and they therefore compelled the raiyats to pay so much per head of cattle whether they grazed on forest lands or not. The speaker said that the grazing fee was an unjust levy imposed on dumb animals and should be abolished. He also suggested that the provision under income from fodder grass should be reduced.

A provision of Rs. 32,000 was made for " Protection from Fire." This seemed to be an unnecessary item as it was usual for the villagers to render free service to the department in this respect The savings effected by the deletion of this expenditure might be taken into account in relieving the raiyats from the burden of grazing fees.

In the selection of Classers to the Survey Department, graduates were started on Rs. 40 while matriculates were given only Rs. 20. In view of the fact that the kind of work done by both types of candidates was the same, he said that there should be no difference in their starting salaries.

Mr. Madiah was of the opinion that the activities of the Agricultural Department were helpful only to big coffee planters and not to the poor raiyat. He hoped that Government would pay heed to the criticisms of the members and modify the agricultural budget suitably.

As a measure of retrenchment he suggested the discontinuance of lunch to Assembly Members.

The member next said that only honest persons should be appointed as Amildars.

He also suggested the abolition of the post of a separate District Health Officer in the Mysore District, the reduction of the number of districts in the State as well as the number of Assistant Commissioners.

The speaker also urged the construction of a bridge across the Shimsha river near Malvalli as it was not fordable during floods.

Lastly, Mr. Madiah complained that Government were turning down the resolutions of District Boards in several cases and said that in the interest of promotion of local self-government schemes, they must not make light of such resolutions, but should comply with them as a rule.

Speaking as a representative of the Mysore University, MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM said that the criticisms made by some members on the working of the University were not at all justifiable. He explained that after all the abolition of the University suggested by them would result in a saving of only Rs. 80,000 since the colleges would have to continue in any case. He did not believe that any one would seriously advocate the affiliation of the local colleges once again to a foreign University for the sake of such a small saving. On the other hand, it would be more advantageous to increase the usefulness of the University by giving increased grants to it for instituting technical courses and affording greater scope for the students to eke out their livelihood after leaving the colleges.

He also pleaded for the establishment of dispensaries in rural areas and for free distribution of quinine in parts where malaria was raging virulently.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that last year as much as 72 lbs. of quinine was distributed in one taluk alone.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM said that even that was not enough. He wanted that a sufficient supply of quinine should be made to each and every village panchayet.

He next referred to the supply of electric power to Chitaldrug. To their disappointment, it had stopped with Tumkur. He requested that the scheme might be extended to big centres like Bhadravati, Davangere and Chitaldrug.

As regards the Agricultural Department, Mr. Imam disagreed with the adverse criticisms levelled against it and testified to the good work done by it. In his opinion, the mistake was generally with the raiyats, as they never cared to follow the instructions given to them. He felt that there was more scope for propaganda work in the villages, which would be possible only when more inspectors were appointed. It was a scientific department and its work could not be gauged all on a sudden. For example, measures for the prevention of the spike disease were still under investigation, and when once they succeeded in discovering a proper remedy for it, the State would be gaining lakhs of rupees.

Continuing, he stressed the need for increased grants for rural developments and for sinking drinking water wells in particular. With a view to combat the guineaworm disease which was so rampant in the Jagalur Taluk, he suggested the closing of all the affected wells and the sinking of fresh ones instead.

He also pleaded for more Local Fund Dispensaries and said that, as the District Boards and Municipalities hesitated to move in the matter for want of funds, it was up to the Government to take the initiative, provide the dispensaries and then recover a moiety of the cost from the local bodies concerned.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA said that, even though Government had realized that there was a general trade depression everywhere and it was not possible for them to balance the budget for some years to come, they had not felt the justice of giving some relief to the raiyats in the matter of land assessments. He attributed the present financial plight of the Government mainly to the failure of the industrial concerns undertaken by them. Though he was not opposed to the industrial

policy of the State in general, yet he wanted that any concern which did not pay its way should promptly be closed down.

In regard to Primary Education, he observed that the people had not derived any benefit from the passing of the Elementary Education Regulation, but that, on the other hand, it served as a pretext for the head of the Education Department to point his finger to the local education authorities whenever he was approached with a demand for schools. The fact was that no District Board could open even a single school since Government were insisting on two-fifths contribution being paid by the local body concerned before any new school was sanctioned. The local bodies had not made any provision for the purpose because Government had not set apart funds from which their own share of the cost could be granted. He felt strongly that Government were not justified in neglecting the cause of education on this ground and at the same time exposing the local bodies to adverse criticism. In view of the slender financial resources of local bodies, he said that Government must provide a grant of Rs. 2,000 annually for each District Board for starting new schools. Otherwise the District Boards would not agree to take the responsibility for primary education in future. He also remarked that Government had retarded the progress of girls' education by the levy of fees in high schools. Seeing that the revenue derived from this new source would not exceed Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 and in view of the fact that the percentage of literacy among women was as low as 2, he urged the immediate abolition of school fees for girls.

Mr. Venkatappa said that the scheme of making Kannada the medium of instruction was tried with success in a few schools and that the scheme should therefore be extended to some more schools as an experimental measure.

Speaking of Rural Reconstruction, the member pointed out that out of Rs. 56,000 provided under this head, Rs. 30,000 went to cover the cost of establishment and he could not understand what work was possible with the meagre balance left over for distribution throughout the State. Instead of distributing this grant here and there, he suggested the formation of rural reconstruction centres to serve the people in the best manner possible, such as improving the economic position of the people, enabling a certain number of persons to earn more, etc.

Continuing, Mr. Venkatappa remarked that the relationship between the District Boards and the Government was far from satisfactory. Formerly, when the District Boards

were presided over by Deputy Commissioners, those officers had been entrusted with the responsibility of providing drinking water wells. But under the revised arrangement, this responsibility was entrusted to the village panchayets. This showed that Government did not want to trust the non-official Presidents of District Boards to the same extent. Did they think that these non-official Presidents were not competent enough to discharge that responsibility? In fact, while the District Boards had the requisite engineering staff to execute the works, there was no such facility in the Revenue Department. For these reasons, he considered the District Boards more competent to administer this fund than the village panchayets working under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioners. As regards the amount provided for drinking water wells in rural parts, he pointed out that while Government had provided lakhs of rupees for water supply schemes of the two cities, they had given only Rs. 50,000 for all the rest of the State. He urged for a larger allotment under this head.

Referring to the question of road maintenance, the speaker complained that while the Bangalore District Board was spending Rs. 10,000 on annual repairs, Government thought it fit to reduce the allotment for the next year to Rs. 5,000 without assigning any reason whatever, with the result that all the previous years' work was going to waste. He was of the opinion that Government were doing more harm than good by such undue interference with local bodies.

In conclusion, he pleaded for enhanced grants to local bodies for road maintenance, drinking water wells and sanitation and appealed for a free hand to them within the sphere of works entrusted to them.

MR. S. VISVESVARA RAO pointed out that a sum of Rs. 40,000 was being paid as a grant for the Tirupathi temple from the Muzrai Funds, besides a contribution from the Palace. The temple was also getting a Kanike of Rs. 5 lakhs every year from the subjects of the State. To administer this fund, the Madras Government had recently passed a Bill called the Tirupathi Temple Bill, according to which there would be a committee of 7 members, of whom 4 shall be nominated by the Madras Government. He thought it necessary for the Mysore Government to secure 3 places on that committee for its representatives who should have a voice in the management of the temple. Of the three, one should represent the Palace and the other 2 should be Hindu members returned by the Representative Assembly.

He observed that the income from land revenue showed a fall to Rs. 1,24,46,000 which, in his opinion, was due to the neglect of the small irrigation works and focussing attention on larger ones. Consequently, there was a fall in the quantity of crops raised, a fact borne out by the increase in the quantities of grains imported from outside countries.

The income from Stamps and Excise was increasing. In his opinion, this was an indication that the people were not progressing in the right direction.

In concluding, he emphasized the need for providing more money under primary education.

MR. G. MALLANNA brought to notice that an income of Rs. 1,10,000 had been anticipated in the budget from *takrar takte* and notice fees. Evidently, this estimate had been framed without regard to the economic condition of the raiyats. For the purpose of ascertaining the latter, he said that recently he conducted an economic survey of two villages in the Mysore District. One village had a population of 700; only 850 acres (all dry and bagayet lands) out of 1,200 acres had been brought under cultivation; and the income derived therefrom was Rs. 4,000. Out of this, the following levies were collected by the Government:—

	Rs.
For Record of Rights	1,100
„ Land assessment	1,900
„ Village Panchayet taxes and cesses	320
Total ...	3,320

So the balance left over was only about Rs. 700 which worked out to less than Re. 1 per head. This did not include the interest the raiyats had to pay on borrowed money. When the economic position of the raiyat was at such a low ebb, the Government should not hesitate to instruct the Amildars to waive the collection of *takrar takte* and notice fees in deserving cases.

Then, he referred to the working of the Record of Rights scheme and represented that for every survey number phoded into two, they were collecting Rs. 4 at Rs. 2 for each subdivision. Government had promised to reduce the charges by 4 annas, but even that concession was not given effect to.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that the order was in operation from October last.

MR. MALLANNA was of the opinion that phoding did not cost as much as Rs. 3-12-0 and that the fee was capable of further reduction.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR observed that Government had been presenting deficit budgets for the last 3 or 4 years. This proved clearly that the budget could be balanced only by reducing the scale of expenditure, by resorting to special measures like reduction in the number of districts, by abolishing certain appointments as and when they fell vacant and by reducing the interest charges by converting the existing loans into long term loans.

As regards the McGann Hospital at Shimoga, of which His Highness the Maharaja had laid the foundation last year, he explained that the people had already given a contribution of Rs. 30,000 but that no provision was found in the budget for constructing the building. He represented that it was intended to be a central hospital for all the malnad with special wards for nose, throat and eye diseases, and that therefore its construction should be expedited.

He also represented that the Maternity Hospital at Tirthahalli was not working, as neither the District Board nor the Municipality was able to pay any contribution. As it was a very useful institution in the malnad, he requested that Government should run it with the help of the Malnad Improvement Funds.

Coming to Education, he regretted the action of the Government in ordering the abolition of the Intermediate College at Shimoga, which was catering to the needs of students from Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts. He prayed for its continuance for two more years even on condition that it would be abolished thereafter, if conditions warranted it.

Mr. Gopalachar also requested for a substantial statutory grant for each District Board for expansion of primary education. Primary education being an obligatory duty of the State, he said that funds must be found for it by effecting retrenchments in other directions, if necessary. Otherwise, he was afraid that the entire scheme of primary education would come to a stand-still.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that not only the Government but also the local education authorities had an obligatory duty in that matter. Since both had financial difficulties, no progress was possible. But the main difficulty was that the local bodies would not resort to additional taxation for this purpose.

MR. GOPALACHAR said that if Government had provided funds for giving grant-in-aid, the local bodies would be induced to devise ways and means of meeting their moiety of cost.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the local bodies had not prepared any programmes at all and as such, Government could not be expected to provide funds in the budget in anticipation of future action on the part of the local bodies.

Continuing, MR. GOPALACHAR pleaded for increased provision under :—

Grants for Public Improvements,
Rural Reconstruction,
Malnad Improvement, and
Inter-village and Inter-taluk Communications.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and met again at 3-30 p.m.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA did not understand what the exact policy of the Government was in accepting on the one hand the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and on the other appointing fresh officers. For instance, although the Retrenchment Committee recommended the abolition of the post of the Survey Superintendent and this was agreed to by the Government, yet the same post had been revived in the budget. Perhaps the appointment had been made on personal considerations. At any rate, he did not know what pressing necessity there was for the appointment of the Superintendent. Such things led to the impression that the hard-earned money of the raiyats was being collected by the Government but not spent properly.

A large expenditure was being incurred for the maintenance of breeding bulls in the Amrit Mahal Department, and District Boards and Village Panchayets were being asked to give their quota of that expenditure. But he thought that it would be better to wind up the Breeding Bull Farm and to give some subvention to private people for rearing bulls for breeding purposes.

He next pointed out that with all the experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department, neither any new crop was introduced nor the raiyats were enabled to derive extra income, nor the coffers of the State were enriched. The Jeevanarayakatte and the Nagenahalli Farms were more or less a show and were not able to pay their way. The chemical manures used on those farms and the scales of expenditure adopted by them in other directions were easily beyond the means of the common agriculturist. If the poor raiyats adopted these scales, they were certain to go to ruin. Under

these circumstances, he thought that it would be better if the farms were abolished.

He next observed that not much rural reconstruction work could be done in villages with the meagre grant made for it. A sum of Rs. 50,000 only had been provided for drinking water wells so that some of the less favoured districts got as low a sum as Rs. 3,000; and since the execution of these works was transferred from District Boards to Sanitary Engineers, not much headway could be made and the money lapsed. He did not know why Sanitary Engineers should be placed in charge of well works and not District Board Presidents. Further, even if any provision was made by District Boards for drinking water wells, that item was being deleted by the Government while sanctioning the budgets. So much so, untold difficulties were being experienced for want of drinking water wells in villages. Water, like air, was essential for living, but that could not be made available in villages. He therefore pleaded for enhanced grants under drinking water wells and for better arrangements being made for getting more wells sunk.

Similarly, in regard to road improvements, the State grant was very inadequate and the District Boards were not permitted to provide for them in their own budgets. If District Boards proposed to provide funds for any works out of the closing balance, the proposal was vetoed as being objectionable. But if the Government themselves were particular about any works for which the District Boards could not find funds, they wanted the funds to be provided from the closing balance. All these things showed that District Boards were not being treated properly. He therefore pleaded for a better treatment and for larger grants for road improvements.

He next pointed out the unsatisfactory condition of the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals and the scant attention paid to the in-patients. The District Medical Officers in charge never cared to enter the hospitals, their visits always being from a distance. Even before passing the contractors' bills for improvements effected to the hospital buildings, these officers did not visit the hospitals and inspect the work done. Under such circumstances he thought that no patients would go to such hospitals as they would be worse off for it. He prayed that arrangements should be made for improving the condition of those hospitals.

Then, the speaker represented that although the Mysore District Board had sent up a scheme for starting 250 primary

schools, provision for State grant had not been made in the budget. He did not know what happened to the scheme as orders had not been received for long, in spite of reminders.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the scheme had not yet come up to Government.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION said that only a partial scheme had been sent very recently and so the matter was under correspondence.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY observed that a programme for 3 years had been sent up in place of a ten year programme, since there was no certainty of the Government grants for as many years.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that such a piecemeal programme would not satisfy the requirements of the Elementary Education Regulation.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA next observed that the grant under "Assignments to Village Panchayets" was very meagre and required to be enhanced. The present allotment was not enough even to pay the teachers in the new panchayet schools.

He also said that the Mysore City Municipality ought to show some concession to hostels in the matter of water supply for the maintenance of gardens. While meter tax was levied by the municipality in connection with water supply to hostels, free water was given to maintain big parks and gardens in certain other places.

He brought to notice the existence of corruption in Sub-Registrars' Offices, and in order to prevent it he thought that registration fees might be taken in the form of stamps instead of in cash. He also proposed the appointment of non-official boards of visitors to each place where a Sub-Registrar's Office existed.

Lastly, he requested that frontier toll-gate fees which had been increased from 4 annas to 8 annas be reduced to the original level.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY, speaking next, observed that he was in favour of the conversion loan scheme to replace some of the loans falling due for repayment in the near future by loans with fairly long periods of currency and carrying as low rates of interest as possible.

He was sorry that every year the expenditure of the State was mounting higher and was never within its receipts. But for the inflation of receipts by including uncertain items of revenue, he thought, the deficit shown in the budget estimates would have been much more. He was of the opinion

that the normal expenditure of the State should always be within normal receipts and to that end he requested the Government to lay their axe on all avoidable items of expenditure.

In regard to Agricultural Department, he said that he would not be so conservative as to suggest the abolition of the entire department. But he would certainly suggest that the scientific section of it be retained and the rest abolished. At the same time he thought that unless the masses were provided with their foremost need, *viz.*, educacation, expenditure on any other department would be of no avail.

He also endorsed the view of Mr. Krishnappa Gowda that the post of the Survey Superintendent should not have been revived when retrenchment was the cry of the hour. Coupled with the fact that the pay of the post was proposed to be twice as much as it was till now, this revival gave room for the impression that the Government created appointments to favour particular individuals instead of finding men to suit particular posts. He next referred to the programme of expansion of elementary education which had been sent up by the Mysore District Board and requested the Government to expedite orders thereon.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that he would go into the matter.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY next requested that the District Board of Mysore should be exempted from payment of contributions towards the Vani Vilas Hospital and Local Fund Dispensaries in the Mysore City. A large sum of money was being paid at present as it was urged that the people from the district also took advantage of these institutions. But, if statistics were taken, he was sure they would prove that these institutions mainly benefited the city people. Government had accepted the principle that it was not right to collect the contribution, but so far, the District Board had not been given the benefit of that decision.

Lastly, he prayed that bullock carts should be exempted from tolls since these were an essential need of the agriculturist whose plight just at present was most deplorable.

MR. NILGIRI G. SANJEEVIAH, who spoke next, criticised the policy of the Government in neither providing funds for popular needs nor avoiding wasteful items of expenditure. In particular, he prayed for larger grants under Backward Class Scholarships.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA supported the conversion loan policy of the Government although he was not sure of any large subscriptions forthcoming at very low rates of interest.

He next observed that 90 out of every 100 people in villages suffered from malaria and other diseases. More and more maternity wards and hospitals were required to meet the growing needs of rural parts. Many philanthropic persons were coming forward with endowments for providing these, and those opportunities should not be foregone. He therefore prayed that adequate funds should be provided in the medical budget to provide more hospitals and maternity wards.

He pointed out that certain private gentlemen in Banglore had endowed liberal funds for the construction of a veterinary hospital and requested the Government to provide the balance and construct the hospital urgently.

He also prayed for the following :—

(1) A special rate of eight annas per electric light was being charged in villages and a similar concession might be shown to persons in towns also. In the alternative, the rate per unit of power consumed should be reduced from 4 annas to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

(2) The charges for telephone connections might be reduced to Rs. 100, as thereby the demand for telephones would increase and the revenues of the department would be augmented.

(3) In regard to water supply to Bangalore from Thippagondanahalli, he said that the Bangalore City Municipality was unable to pay the required share of contribution. Simply because the Civil and Military Station paid Rs. 4 lakhs, the City Municipality was asked to pay a like sum. It would be a great help if this demand was waived. Otherwise, Bangalore City would be in a worse position than Mysore City.

(4) To prevent overcrowding in buses, the number of which had decreased considerably owing to enhanced taxes, he prayed that third class week-end tickets might be issued on the Mysore Railways.

MR. JATHARE NAIK observed that his community (Banajara) was very poor, backward and uneducated, and appealed for some special steps to be inaugurated for its upliftment. In spite of concessions shown in previous years, only a few students of their community had received some education and that too only of the primary standard. It was therefore desirable to give further incentive to them to take

to higher education. In two or three places hostels had been started for them but the grants were considerably inadequate to meet the hostel charges proper. For instance, a grant of Rs. 50 only was given to the Hiriyur Banajar Hostel and out of it Rs. 30 was spent for house rent and establishment charges, only Rs. 20 being available for hostel charges proper. He therefore requested that the grant should be increased to Rs. 100 at least.

THE DEWAN replied that the matter would be considered.

MR. JATHARE NAIK then requested that full provision should be made in the budget estimates for the construction of a free Boarding Home in Chitaldrug.

He then said that the Government had been pleased to omit the name of this community from the list of criminal tribes, and this had given some status to the community. But, if the community was not also induced to receive the benefits of education, the people thereof would again lapse into their wonted ways of reckless life and would have to be brought on the list once again. He therefore prayed for the creation of educational facilities which were needed by them more than by any other depressed class.

MR. BASAPPA SETTY, who followed, thought that if contributions had been made to the Depreciation Fund in previous years, they could have been omitted in a lean year like the present, and there would have been no deficit now. Though for the past few years the amount of subsidy had been reduced, no adequate grants were provided for nation building departments. On the other hand, the Government went on incurring large expenditure and sustaining heavy losses on account of industrial undertakings. He prayed that more grants be provided for moral and material developments and under "Assignments to Village Panchayets" for carrying on rural reconstruction work.

He accepted the principle of the loan conversion scheme but requested the Government not to borrow more than what was absolutely necessary for repayment of loans.

Regarding Iron Works, he said that the losses incurred on them were heart-rending and that it was high time to consider whether it could not be sold to a private syndicate for what little it fetched or whether it might not be converted into a joint-stock company.

Next, he complained that details of grants to temples and mutts had not been furnished in the budget. In the absence of details, it was not possible to find out how and for what

purposes the grants would be applied. There were many ancient temples and mutts in a deplorably dilapidated condition which required immediate repairs. For instance, the Halebid Mallikarjunaswami Temple was in a woefully neglected condition and required urgent repairs. It was a very ancient temple dating from the Chola period and he was sorry to state that though the necessity for effecting repairs to it had often been pressed on the attention of the Government, nothing had been done. Hence, he suggested that necessary provision for repairs to mutts and temples should be made in the budget and requested that detailed figures showing the distribution of grants should be furnished in future.

He did not know why the income from tolls on bridges and motor license fees should be mixed up with general revenues. He was of the opinion that they should be shown separately and spent for the purpose for which they were collected, *viz.*, road maintenance.

He emphatically pleaded for an enhanced grant of at least Rs. 2 lakhs under "24 A. Communications" for special repairs to roads. For instance, the Kadur-Mangalore frontier road required urgent repairs as it was in a very bad condition.

THE DEWAN pointed out that the receipts from petrol tax would be utilised for special repairs to roads and that they would be funded separately and earmarked for the purpose.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY suggested that the income from tolls on bridges also should be utilised for special repairs.

THE DEWAN replied that the income was being credited to the Road Fund for being spent on special repairs.

Referring to the method of election by proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY observed that the system would give occasion to unhealthy communal virus in the State and therefore thought that it should not be brought into effect unless it was the aim of the Government to adopt the policy of "Divide and rule".

Lastly, some of the district and taluk officers were becoming haughty and peevish and it was the duty of the Government to pull them up with a strong hand.

MR. M. P. SOMASEKHARA RAO observed that the position of the budget was far from satisfactory. For instance, although the receipts under court fee stamps came to Rs. 14 lakhs, the expenditure on Courts of Law was only

Rs. 10 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4 lakhs, which in effect was a profit to the Government by sale of justice. And though the Government derived so much income from court fee stamps, adequate arrangements had not been made to mete out proper justice, and disposal of cases—both civil and criminal—was becoming more and more tardy each year. He thought that this was due probably to the starting of a cadre of Munsiffs on so low a pay as Rs. 150. He was of opinion that no experienced and intelligent law graduate would come forward to accept the post of a Munsiff on such a low pay. He therefore thought it better to abolish that cadre forthwith.

Next, he narrated the difficulties encountered in villages owing to want of police protection consequent on the recent abolition of outposts after the re-organisation of the Police Department. Even in cities, public safety had suffered much. If any theft or crime was committed, the complaining parties were tossed about from pillar to post and from station to station, and their complaints were not registered promptly. He therefore requested that provision be made for a revival of the original number of police out-posts and for a reversion to the previous police arrangements in the cities. The re-organisation had not been made for public convenience, and its only result had been the promotions to a favourite few.

He brought to notice that the Bangalore City Municipality had prepared a building scheme and that in the absence of adequate State grant for its execution the scheme had to be kept by. He was sorry to see that only Rs. 60,000 had been provided under "Building Grants" and even out of that as much as one-half went to benefit one particular missionary institution, namely Father Briand School. He hoped that the Government would see the justice of making a more equitable distribution of the grant.

He did not approve of the fact that the working expenses of the railways worked by the Government were proportionately heavier than those of railways worked by the M. & S.M. Railway Company.

THE DEWAN replied that the working expenses of the railways worked by the Government included contribution to the Depreciation Fund.

MR. N. SIDDALINGADEVARU very strongly criticised the view that the Agricultural Department should be abolished. On the other hand, he thought it was quite necessary to retain the department. Over three-fourths of the people of

the State were raiyats and it was necessary that they should be made to realise the advantages of scientific agriculture. The rapid strides that had been made in the West were due to scientific modes of agriculture. The present age was an age of science. It was necessary that scientific knowledge should be imparted to the raiyats. To that end he requested that the Hebbal Agricultural School might be converted into an Agricultural College and affiliated to the Mysore University and the graduates coming out of it given suitable appointments so that they might spread scientific knowledge into the villages. He also thought that the Department of Co-operation should work in closer contact with the Agricultural Department to relieve agricultural indebtedness in the State and to help agriculturists to take to scientific farming.

MR. T. MARIAPPA observed that although deficit budgets had become the order of the day, it was hoped that after the adoption of the retrenchment committee proposals by the Government there would be no more deficit budgets. But it was a matter for regret that the budget presented before the House indicated that the financial position of the State was still far from satisfactory. The despondent tone in the Dewan's speech was easily understandable. The economic position all the world over was most depressing and there were no signs of an early revival. The Mysore agriculturist had his own difficulties consequent upon this condition of affairs, but revenue officers did not show him any sympathy. Severe measures were adopted by them for the collection of land revenue. Even such small concessions like temporary suspension of assessments or small remissions were not being granted. He pleaded that every possible relief should be given to the raiyats.

He next pointed out that many important roads were in a bad condition and required immediate repairs. To that end he pleaded for enhanced grants under repairs to roads.

Lastly, he brought to notice that the recent circular issued by Government to the effect that candidates of backward classes should be preferred for appointment in temporary vacancies, had already become a dead letter. He requested that the Central Recruitment Board Office should be instructed to be more vigilant and also the appointing officers to be more responsive to orders from above.

MR. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA earnestly prayed that provision be made in the budget for the construction of a bridge across the Shimsha river. He pointed out the difficulties

that the raiyats were undergoing for want of a bridge and said that although it had been repeatedly pressed on the attention of the Government, and there were also definite promises by successive Dewans, this want had not been supplied. Necessary estimates had been prepared and he did not know why the construction of the bridge was not taken up. He thought that the sum of Rs. 70,000 provided for sowing and planting in forests and of Rs. 32,000 for protection from fire in forests were quite unnecessary and the amounts could well be utilised for the construction of the above bridge.

He also said that the amount spent on the Agricultural Department was a waste as it had not benefited the raiyat to any extent. The speaker was therefore of the opinion that the department might be abolished, the amount saved thereby also being utilised for the construction of a bridge across the Shimsha river.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY pointed out that the education cess should be levied on all people receiving the benefits of education and not on the raiyats only.

He also said that it was not an obligatory duty on the part of local bodies to provide all the funds needed for hospitals in rural parts. Government also should give adequate funds for the purpose. But the grant under medical aid was totally insufficient. He therefore requested that it be suitably enhanced.

Although the amounts provided by the local bodies for the construction of veterinary dispensaries were large, the Government grants were very poor. The number of veterinary dispensaries in the Kolar District was very small. Although the people of Malur, Manchenahalli and other places had been asking for the establishment of a veterinary dispensary in each of those places for the last many years, yet no dispensary was provided. A dispensary was promised to be established at Malur and necessary provision also had been made in that regard. But on the occasion of the recent visit of the Dewan to Bagepalli, the people prayed for the establishment of a dispensary there, and the amount sanctioned for a dispensary at Malur was utilised for opening a dispensary at Bagepalli. A dispensary, each at Malur and Manchenahalli, was absolutely necessary and he requested that provision should be made in the budget under discussion for the establishment of the two dispensaries. He also added that at least 4 or 5 veterinary dispensaries should be opened in the district each year and

necessary funds provided in the coming years for the purpose. The villagers of Manchenahalli had long been agitating for a Local Fund Dispensary and the Kolar District Board had passed a resolution providing for it. This was pending before the Government. The member requested that orders on it be expedited.

During the Commission days, many big travellers' bungalows had been built. These had recently been transferred to District Boards. But most of the buildings were in a dilapidated condition now and required repairs. According to the District Boards' Regulation, it was the duty of the Government to repair them. Still they had not done it. He requested that sufficient provision be made in the budget for the purpose.

The present-day primary education was not at all useful and the curriculum required to be revised. The money required for it must be provided in the next year's budget. Referring to the scheme of expansion of primary education as contemplated in the Elementary Education Regulation, he said that the Kolar District Board had prepared a scheme for ten years and sent it up to the authorities concerned. But still it had not been sanctioned, as a result of which not one school could be started.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION said that he was not aware of any such scheme having been sent up.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL thought that the budget in connection with the scheme might not have been prepared properly and so the scheme might have been held up.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY requested that three-fifths of the cost of primary education be given by the Government and necessary provision therefor made in the budget.

There was scarcity of water in the Kolar District generally. There were a few minor tanks in the district, many of which were in disrepair. But all the same, no remission was given and kandayam was collected. The raiyats were ready to pay their share of the cost of repairs to the tanks and he requested the Government to provide necessary funds for giving their quota. He added that tanks should be considered as the first asset of the Government and no time should be lost in repairing them.

A proportionate share of the petrol tax should be utilised for special repairs to District Board roads also as they were in a very bad condition, and buses and cars using frontier roads used also District Board roads.

He concluded by appealing for more grants under Drinking Water Wells as people in many villages were suffering from want of such wells.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again at 12 noon the next day.